

The Avalanche

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BY
O. PALMER,
Editor and Proprietor.

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FIGHTING AT PIETANG

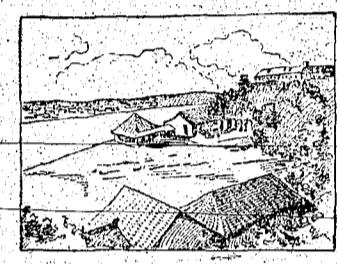
ALLIES VIGOROUSLY BOMBARD THE BOXER FORTS.

Chaffee Wants Winter Tents for His Forces—Indications Are that 10,000 Foreign Troops Will Remain in Pekin—Viceroy Pleads for Peace.

A Peking dispatch reports that the allies attacked the Peking forts at daybreak Thursday. The cannonading was very heavy.

Gen. Chaffee expresses his preference in favor of tents for the winter camp rather than unsanitary buildings. The indications are that 10,000 of the allies will winter at Peking. The German force will be the largest. Some of the troops will probably be distributed in the surrounding cities to relieve the strain. The Japanese will withdraw the most of their forces to Nanking. The Russians will stay at least 2,000 men in Peking. The Portuguese Emperor has expressed his willingness to return to Peking if guaranteed protection. The generals in command and the ministers of the powers are unwilling to assume such a responsibility.

The Chinese minister at Washington has received a dispatch from the viceroy of the southern province of China making an appeal for the opening of peace negotiations without further delay. They



FORT AT TUNG-CHOW, NEAR PEKING.

represent that a prolongation of the present unsettled condition is a serious disadvantage to China and all parties concerned.

Russia Proposed Punishment.

Now appears that Russia first put forward the proposition for the punishment of the leaders of the Chinese uprising. This was in a paper offering a general program for conducting the peace negotiations. The first item of the program was the punishment of the Chinese offenders. The proposal came some time prior to the German note and seems to have been conceived in by Britain and some of the other powers, although it did not receive such general concurrence as to amount to an agreement. The German note now takes up this first item of the War Department, has completed arrangements for the free transportation to the United States of the remains of soldiers, sailors and civilians who lost their lives and were buried in the island possessions of the United States and in China. According to the present plan of the department a burial corps will take passage on the transport Hancock, which is to leave San Francisco for the Philippines. At the request of the Secretary of the Navy the same burial corps will undertake the same similar service with respect to officers and enlisted men of the navy and marine corps buried in China and the islands of the Pacific. When the transport stops at Honolulu to coal, the bodies buried there will be taken up and made part of her cargo. Similar action will be taken at the island of Guam and in the Philippines.

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Col. Patten says that the prevailing conditions in China will scarcely render practicable any disinterments in that country earlier than next spring. All the remains recovered are to be given honorable burial in the United States, at places selected by the next of kin. In all cases where not otherwise ordered the interment will be made in the national cemetery at the Presidio at San Francisco and the Arlington cemetery, near Washington. The approximate number of remains to be exhumed is 1,331.

BOER FORCES IN PANIC.

Lord Roberts Announces Complete Collapse of the Transvaal War.

Lord Roberts cables from Neilspruit, on the Pretoria-Delagoa Bay Railroad, not far from Komatiporto, the frontier station, as follows:

"Of the 3,000 Boers who retreated from Komatiporto before the British advance from Machadodorp 700 have entered Portuguese territory, others have deserted in various directions, and the remainder are reported to have crossed the Komati river and to be occupying spurs of the Lombaro mountains, south of the railway. A general panic seems to have occurred when they recognized the hopelessness of their cause. Their long tons and field guns have been destroyed and nothing is left of the Boer army but a few marauding bands. Kelly-Kenny is dealing with one of these, which occupies a position at Dordberg."

CHURCH AND CLERGY.

A fund is being raised in the diocese of Canterbury for a memorial to the late Archdeacon Maidstone.

The late Archdeacon Maidstone was a personal friend of Mr. Gladstone and Lord Rosebery, and was a strong Liberal.

The Bishop of Liverpool visited Walton jail recently, the occasion causing remark from the fact that it was the first official visit a bishop had ever made to the prison.

Bishop John W. Hamilton, one of the new bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has arrived in San Francisco, which was made his official residence. He is said to be the youngest bishop of his church. He is now 35 years old.

The death of Prof. E. P. Gould, D. D., removes one who was professor in the Newton Theological Institute, and later at the Protestant Episcopal Divinity School, Philadelphia, had gained a high place among American New Testament scholars.

Bishop William B. Derrick, of New York, resident bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, favors the establishment of schools throughout the South, for the care and education of the young men and women of his race who are imprisoned for petty crimes. Many of these offenders are now sentenced to terms in the penitentiaries when their reformation might be accomplished, if there were schools or reformatories to which they might be assigned. The bishop is working on plans to establish the reformatories which he recommends.

There is again talk that Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul will make a caravanning at the next consistory. The Pope has shown him marked attention of late, and in certain Vatican circles it is freely talked that the papal will be conferred on the American archbishop.

The Rev. Burchard Villiger, president of Woodstock College, Philadelphia, for the last five years, is critically ill, and his recovery is doubted. He was born in Switzerland in 1819, but came to America in his youth. He was rector of the Church of the Gesu for thirty years.

Crawford Avalanche

O. PALMER,

JUSTICE AND RIGHT

Publisher and Proprietor.

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NUMBER 32.

STATE CROP REPORTS.

Rain of Material Benefit to Atlantic Coast States.

Reports have been received by the weather bureau at Washington from its correspondents in all parts of the country showing weather and crop conditions. The droughty conditions in the Atlantic coast districts have been relieved by abundant rains, which, however, came too late to be of material benefit to many crops. Drought continues in the Ohio and central Mississippi valleys, and portions of the lower lake region, while excessive rains have retarded work and damaged crops in Nebraska, Minnesota and the Dakotas. Very general complaint of damage, especially to fruit, by high winds along the path of the tropical storm from the Missouri valley over the northern districts to the eastward is reported. The continued prevalence of high temperatures has been favorable for maturing crops.

While light to heavy frosts occurred in the upper Mississippi and upper Missouri valleys on the morning of the 17th the corn crop in those districts was so far matured as to be practically safe from injury, and although some damage from high winds is reported from Illinois and Indiana, the general conditions of the week have been favorable to corn. A large part of the crop has been cut in the States of the central valleys, and some husking has been done.

Heavy rains have caused damage to cotton in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Alabama. No improvement in the condition of cotton is reported from the central portion of the cotton belt; except in southern Louisiana, where as a whole the prospects are somewhat better, while in Texas the tropical storm of the 8th and 9th completely destroyed the crop in the southern portion of its path and damaged it in the central and northern portions.

The soil is generally in excellent condition for plowing and seedling, which work has been vigorously pushed, except in the States of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, where it is too dry. Some of the early sown grain in Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma is already up.

TO BRING HOME OUR DEAD.

Remains of Those Who Fell Abroad to Be Transported.

Col. William S. Patten, in duty at the War Department, has completed arrangements for the free transportation to the United States of the remains of soldiers, sailors and civilians who lost their lives and were buried in the island possessions of the United States and in China. According to the present plan of the department a burial corps will take passage on the transport Hancock, which is to leave San Francisco for the Philippines. At the request of the Secretary of the Navy the same burial corps will undertake the same similar service with respect to officers and enlisted men of the navy and marine corps buried in China and the islands of the Pacific. When the transport stops at Honolulu to coal, the bodies buried there will be taken up and made part of her cargo. Similar action will be taken at the island of Guam and in the Philippines.

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RELIEF WORK IN GALVESTON.

STORIES OF THE STORM

Twenty Thousand Survivors of the Disaster Being Fed.

Twenty thousand people are being fed and cared for daily in Galveston with the supplies which are pouring in from all parts of the country. The estimated cost of the aid which is now being extended is \$40,000 a day. The great bulk

of the food is being sent in from the mainland.

WRECK OF MASONIC TEMPLE.

BUILDING BLOWN HALF A MILE.

IN THE STRIKE DISTRICT.

SHOOTING A GHOUL IN GALVESTON.

GEO. L. ALEXANDER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, ETC.

PLAT LANDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

NON-RESIDENTS' LANDS LOOKED AFTER.

MICHIGAN.

JOSEPH PATTERSON,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

AND

NOTARY PUBLIC.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY FOR CRAWFORD COUNTY.

FIRE INSURANCE.

OFFICE AT COURT HOUSE.

GRAYLING, MICH.

O. PALMER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY.

FIRE INSURANCE.

COLLECTIONS, CONVEYANCING, PAYMENT OF TAXES

AND PURCHASE AND SALE OF REAL ESTATE PROTECTED BY THE COURT HOUSE.

GRAYLING, MICH.

IT BEATS ALL.

WHY SOME BUSINESS MEN CAN'T SEE THE VALUE

OF THE LOCAL NEWSPAPER AS AN ADVERTISING

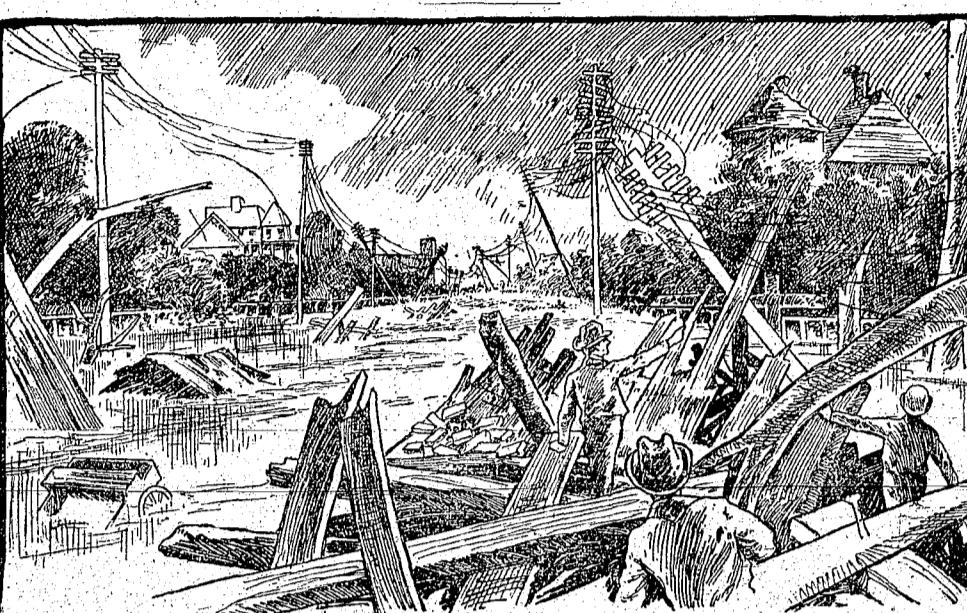
MEDIUM.

PERSONS WHO DO NOT SEE THE VALUE OF IT,

HOWEVER, ADVERTISE THEIR WARS YESTERDAY

AND YEAR OUT—AND THEY'RE THE ONLYS WHO DO THE MOST BUSINESS.

SCENE IN TREMONT STREET, GALVESTON, AS THE TIDAL WAVE RECEDED.



GALVESTON COUNTS HER DEAD.

Grand Total of the Storm's Victims Is About 6,500.

"Those killed in Galveston during the great storm number about 6,500. The identified dead number 4,178; unidentified dead recovered, 300; estimated number missing, 2,400." Grand total, 6,478. There are also 300 lives lost on the mainland.

Laborers are still scarce and Gen. Scully said that he could give employment to several thousand men. "A few mechanics from other places have immediately found work." Many architects and contractors are preparing plans for new buildings and other improvements. Building material is needed, but its delivery is necessarily slow, owing to the lack of rail communication with the mainland.

The number who have gone insane as a result of their experiences will probably never be known. In every lot of refugees sent out of the stricken city there have been some insane men and women. The victims first make light of their losses, and laugh merrily when telling of the depth of relatives in the flood. It is a quick step from this to uncontrollable madness.

There are still many pitiable cases of destitution. Many half-demented persons positively refuse to leave their wrecked homes and as persistently refuse to accept offers of relief extended them. In several instances parents who have lost children still occupy ruins of their former home and the surroundings have brought them to a state of mental and physical collapse.

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GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

EFFECTS OF STRIKE.

PENNSYLVANIA LABOR TROUBLE DISTURBS TRADE.

Possibilities in Its Development Have Tendency to Cause Irrregularity in Business—A Squaw Man Dragged to Death by His Indian Wife.

Bradstreet's weekly review of trade says: "The unfavorable turn given the general industrial situation by the strike of anthracite coal miners and the possibility of wage disputes in the iron trade, will rather less activity in the latter industry, and some increase of weakness in the prices of crude forms, have given an appearance of irregularity to the general trade and business situation. On the other hand, the course of staple prices has been very generally upward this week, full distribution of dry goods, clothing, hats and millinery has been of large volume at nearly all markets; there is a decidedly better tone noted in the boot and shoe and kindred trades, and the strength of cotton goods, though apparently in excess of that shown by the raw material, has been regarded as indicative of confidence on the part of manufacturers. A little more is reported doing in raw wool, but it is mostly to supply current needs of manufacturers. Reports of damage to grain in stock in the Northwest, re-enforced by Northwesterners buying in Chicago, furnished the key to the advance of nearly 2 cents in wheat, followed by a gain of 20 to 25 cents in flour and of 1/2 cents in corn. Wheat, including flour shipments for week ago, 3,835,831 bushels."

BANDITS ROB EXPRESS SAFE.

Get a Small Sum After Forcing Messenger to Open the Strong Box. Four masked men held up the express car on the St. Louis-Portland train of the Burlington at the village of Woodlawn, a few miles northwest of Lincoln, Neb. The men commanded the express messenger to open the safe for them and allow them to go through it. The through safe, which the messenger could not open and which contained a large sum of money, was not molested. The robbers secured a very small sum from the local safe. After going through the safe the men left the express car and scattered.

DRAGGED HUSBAND BY HIS NECK.

Drastic Treatment of Her Spouse by an Indian Territory Squaw. Joe Nemeshik, who is 50 years old, was in the habit of getting on weekly drunks, much to the disgust of his young Indian wife. He went to Purcell, taking his wife along. While in town he got gloriously drunk, and upon starting home quarreled with his wife. She threw him from the buggy, tied a rope around his neck and dragged him nearly a mile. Then she cast him in the creek bottom and covered the body over with sand. Nemeshik was white.

Contests on the Diamond. The standing of the clubs in the National League as follows:

W. L. W. L.
Brooklyn .73 .49 Chicago .60 .67
Pittsburg .73 .52 St. Louis .63 .73
Philadelphia .66 .57 New York .53 .70
Boston .61 .61 Cincinnati .54 .71

Following is the standing in the American League:

W. L. W. L.
Chicago .82 .53 Kansas City .63 .70
Milwaukee .78 .59 Cleveland .63 .73
Detroit .71 .64 Buffalo .61 .77
Ottawa .75 .68 Minneapolis .54 .85

Fatal Street Duel in St. Louis.

In St. Louis Francis McGuire, a discharged employee of the St. Louis Transit Company, shot five times and instantly killed Wesley P. Haynes, a road officer of the same company. McGuire attacked a conductor named Scott, accusing him of having caused his discharge. Haynes interceded as a peacemaker. McGuire knocked him down and a pistol duel followed.

Colliery Watchman Wounded. Evan Davis, watchman at Hickory Colliery, near Shamokin, Pa., was shot by an unknown person as he was patrolling the colliery. The bullet entered the left side, inflicting a serious, if not fatal, wound.

Re-Elected with Higher Pay. The convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen & Eng. Men Moles ratified the salary of grand master to \$5,000 and re-elected Frank P. Sargent for the ninth consecutive term.

In His Son's Memory. In order to erect a physical culture hall as a monument to his son, Frank, who died a few years ago in Germany, A. C. Bartlett of Chicago has given the University of Chicago \$125,000.

Affairs to Get Out. Military commanders of the powers and the holding of Pekin as a means to bring the dawager to terms and are preparing to evacuate the city before winter.

Negroes Are Lynched. Four negroes were lynched at Pendleton, La. They were taken from jail. The town, which is on the Illinois Central, has recently been infested with negro burglars.

Storm Sweeps Texas. Great storm swept over Texas, causing loss of life and property. Three towns were reported to be under water.

Steel Mill Reopen. Cincinnati the conference committee of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers and of the manufacturers signed the wage scale that will be effective until July, 1901. Immediately messages were sent in every direction ordering the furnace fires built up once.

Banker Takes His Own Life. N. Bertrand, Jr., sole proprietor of the Bank of Walker, Minn., committed suicide by shooting himself with a rifle. The bank is in good condition and depositors will be paid in full.

Heiress Jests a Veteran. M. Brandom, aged 50 years, a Confederate veteran, came to Painesville, O., from Charlotteville, Va., to wed an heiress whose acquaintance he had made through a Chicago matrimonial agency. The heiress changed her mind and he left town single, penniless and wiser.

Hammer Blow Blinds Man. While working in the Hidden Fortune mine, owned by Otto Gratz, north of Lead, S. D., Capt. Grant Ted of Lead was accidentally struck in the back of the neck by a mining hammer. The blow shattered the nerves in such a way that total blindness has come to the man.

FIRE DESTROYS JOLET MILL.

Blaze Caused by Boat Explosion and Loss of \$60,000 in Workers' Effects. The most destructive fire that has visited Joliet, Ill., this year nearly wiped out existence the Lakeside Oatmeal mills and caused a loss of \$80,000 to the David Olm Co. A large explosion of dust in mill No. 1, a four-story brick structure, was the cause of the blaze. The insurance amounts to \$15,000. The loss is divided as follows: Building, including machinery, \$20,000; labels and cartons, \$10,000; grain, \$5,000; product, \$2,000; extra machinery, \$10,000; total, \$57,000. Seven men were at work in the mill at the time of the explosion and all escaped without injury. The entire Joliet fire department responded, but before the steamers arrived the big building was a mass of flames, and the efforts of the firemen were devoted to preventing the spread of the fire to the other buildings and mills in that section. The explosion occurred in the milling room on the third floor. The first warning to the men was a deafening roar that shook the building to its foundations, and the whole interior was lighted up with the flames that seemed to burst out in a dozen places at once. Window frames were blown nearly to the railroad track, several hundred feet away, and broken into fragments. The mill was finished only two weeks ago and was considered one of the most complete in the country. John Kelly, who was at work on the third floor of the mill when the explosion occurred, jumped through an open window, landing on a box car twenty-five feet below. He clung to the ground with few injuries.

FARMER KILLED FOR HIS MONEY.

Peter Hartman Falls Victim to Thugs in Chicago Levee District.

Three thugs dragged Peter Hartman, a farmer from Burkett, Ind., into an alley at 204 State street, Chicago, at midday and in an attempt to rob him took his life. The instrument used was a beer bottle. The crime was witnessed by several bystanders, who ran to Hartman's assistance and scared the thieves away. After a 12-hours search, that culminated in a desperate struggle, Inspector Hartnett and Detectives Quiney and O'Malley of the Harrison street police station, captured two of the men implicated in the murder. The men, who gave their names as John Cummings and John Callahan, have been positively identified. The sum of \$22 was found on Hartman at Rollston's morgue. Letters on his person told that he had been working this summer near De Kalb, Ill., and was on his way home to his sick wife. He was to leave late in the afternoon. While waiting for his train he was in several saloons in the levee district, where he met the three men, and it is thought Hartman let it be known that he had money in his possession.

BABIES DIE IN FLAMES.

Infants Left in Kindergarten by Mother Killed in Cincinnati.

A branch nursery of the Salvation army at 403 East Front street, Cincinnati, burned. Its occupants were imprisoned and six were suffocated to death, while others were seriously injured. Walter Fisher, a huckepack in an adjoining saloon, discovered the fire and sent in a still alarm. On account of the cold weather a fire had been started in the stove for the children, who were cared for there during the day while their mothers were engaged at work elsewhere. It is thought a defect in the flues set off the tenement building of four stories in flames.

SURPRISES HIS FAMILY.

Husband Returns Home After Absence of Many Years.

James Chapman, who went to Alaska as a missionary among the Indians eighteen years ago, returned to Akron, Ohio, recently. He has long been supposed dead. Chapman's wife, who secured a divorce several years after he went away, is now married to Charles K. Ives. She did not recognize her former husband and their children did not know him.

Kansas Bank Robbed of \$25,500.

State Bank Commissioner Brenton at Topeka, Kan., received notice by mail of the robbery of the State Bank of Bushton. The robbers made a clean sweep of it, taking \$5,000 in money and \$20,000 of discounts.

Germany Makes a Demand.

Germany defines its attitude on the Chinese question in a note to all the powers demanding that, as a preliminary to peace negotiations, leaders in recent outrages shall be punished.

Kills Wife and Himself.

Near Junction City, Ore., Herman Petersen, a German farmer, murdered his wife by brutally beating her to death with a club and then committed suicide by taking poison.

Two Ships Sink in Collision.

The British steamer Gordon Castle and the German steamer Stormarn met in collision in Cardigan bay and both vessels sank. Twenty-four of the persons on board the Gordon Castle were lost.

Suicide in Waldorf-Astoria.

John C. Hayes, a well-known broker in woolens, committed suicide in the Waldorf-Astoria, New York. He shot himself in the right temple while in the basement.

Hurt in Engine Explosion.

The boilers of a Santa Fe locomotive exploded in the yards at Chicago. The engineer, J. R. Jackson, and the fireman, E. Breckridge, were severely injured.

Last Balaklava Hero Dead.

The last of the Balaklava survivors, James A. White, is dead. He had lived near Upper Sandusky, Ohio, since 1857.

Big Fire at St. Petersburg.

The Roth English rope works of St. Petersburg were burned with a loss of \$75,000.

Stair by Slave.

Massacre of 5,000 Chinese by Russians on the Amur river in Manchuria is reported by a Russian correspondent.

Elections in Cuba.

Cuba's elections passed off quietly. The Nationalists triumphed in the province of Havana.

Actress Belle Archer Dead.

Belle Archer, the actress, died at Warren, Pa., of apoplexy.

MARKE QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$2.00 to \$5.30; hogs, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.50; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.20; wheat, No. 2 red, 78c to 79c; corn, No. 2, 38c to 40c; oats, No. 2, 21c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 51c to 52c; butter, choice creamery, 18c to 20c; eggs, fresh, 13c to 15c; potatoes, 33c to 36c per bushel.

Indiana—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, choice-light, \$3.00 to \$5.50; sheep, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 76c to 78c; corn, No. 2 white, 41c to 42c; oats, No. 2 white, 20c to 24c.

New York—Cattle, \$2.75 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2, 76c to 77c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 38c to 39c; oats, No. 2, 20c to 21c; rye, No. 2, 52c to 53c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2, 76c to 77c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 43c to 44c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 22c to 23c; rye, No. 2, 56c to 57c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.40; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 78c to 79c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 42c to 43c; oats, No. 2 white, 23c to 24c; rye, 53c to 54c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2, 76c to 77c; corn, No. 2 white, 41c to 42c; oats, No. 2 white, 20c to 24c.

Seattle—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2, 76c to 77c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 42c to 43c; oats, No. 2 white, 23c to 24c; rye, 53c to 54c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 81c to 82c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 41c to 42c; oats, No. 2, 53c to 54c; clover seed, prime, \$3.50 to \$6.75.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, 76c to 77c; corn, No. 3, 40c to 41c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 25c; rye, No. 1, 53c to 54c.

Chicago—Wheat, No. 2, 51c to 52c; corn, No. 1, 41c to 42c.

Miners Quit Coal.

The great strike in the anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania has begun. Both sides are confident. Of the 142,000 miners in the district 112,000 obeyed the order to strike.

Bryan Accepts Nomination.

William J. Bryan's letter of acceptance of the Democratic nomination for President has been made public.

Steal Mill Reopen.

In Cincinnati the conference committee of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers and of the manufacturers signed the wage scale that will be effective until July, 1901. Immediately messages were sent in every direction ordering the furnace fires built up once.

Heiress Jests a Veteran.

M. Brandom, aged 50 years, a Confederate veteran, came to Painesville, O., from Charlotteville, Va., to wed an heiress whose acquaintance he had made through a Chicago matrimonial agency. The heiress changed her mind and he left town single, penniless and wiser.

Hammer Blow Blinds Man.

While working in the Hidden Fortune mine, owned by Otto Gratz, north of Lead, S. D., Capt. Grant Ted of Lead was accidentally struck in the back of the neck by a mining hammer. The blow shattered the nerves in such a way that total blindness has come to the man.

ARMY TO QUIT PEKIN.

UNITED STATES WILL REDUCE ITS FORCE.

This Government Rejects Proposition of Germany, and Is Unwilling to Enter Peace Negotiations Until Persons Responsible for Crimes Are Punished.

The United States made a new move Friday in the game of diplomacy now being played in China, and that night President McKinley left Washington for Canton, having disposed of the proposals made by Germany, Russia, and China.

Russia proposed the withdrawal of

troops from Pekin. This has been dis-

posed of by instructing Gen. Chaffee to withdraw from China, leaving a legation

guard, to consist of one regiment of in-

fantry, one squadron of cavalry, and a

battery of artillery. China urged that

peace negotiations begin at once. With

the President's agreement to the propo-

sition, the United States will reduce its

force to 10,000 in fifteen months,

with more to come. Indeed French

and Englishmen, as well as Ameri-

cans, have been stirred to help the vic-

tims of a far-away hurricane. In the

United States contributions were at

first universally made for the Ameri-

cans, but have since been equalled. Num-

bers of thousands of dollars in cash have

been contributed and relief trains from cities



FARM AND GARDEN

Handling Corn Shocks.

The report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture says where hand labor is plenty the standard price for cutting corn by hand is 5 cents per shock, four feet by fourteen inches square, without board, or 80 cents per acre, as there are sixteen shocks of this size per acre. Corn should always be cut on bright, clear days, or on such a day as is good to cure hay in. Two men should work together, and the shocks should be started on a jack, which is made by putting two legs, well braced together, near one end of a 10-foot scutching, and having an auger hole near the upper end for a broom handle. As soon as four armsfuls are set up against the jack the shock should be loosely tied with a stalk and the jack removed. As soon as the shocks have thoroughly cured, say two weeks after cutting, those that are to be stored in the barn should be baled under 6,000 pounds pressure and tied up with a wire (common bay-baling wire, one wire will tie up two shocks); and those that are to be fed from the field can be pulled up tight with rope and pulley and tied with binding twine; the twine should be saturated with oil to prevent mice and insects from destroying it. Eminent professors have agreed that it only takes one and a half inches of rainfall to wash all traces of digestible matter out of a shock of alfalfa, and corn shocks are also affected, but not to so great a degree. They have also agreed that well-cured corn fodder, put under a good roof without having had any rain on it, is in every respect just the same as ensilage, except the water content, and it is only necessary to eat it and add water to secure food identical to ensilage without the cost of a silo, with its short life, and also without the 20 to 25 per cent waste that mold causes in the corners of the silo.

Prarie Farmer.

Productive Wyandottes.

The accompanying illustration shows a pen of three Wyandotte pullets which laid last year 472 eggs and reared 31 chicks. The food consumed cost \$2.02. The hens were kept in a yard by themselves and had a run on a fenced yard covered with good grass, which was kept short by the frequent use of a lawn mower, as it was used as a drying ground for household linens. The fowls were fed on corn, and chopped waste

Smaller Farms.

We believe that no small part of our farmers are "hard poor" not in the sense that the term is often used, that they have much land that does not produce enough to pay the taxes and interest on the value, though some of them are even that badly off, but many have much more land than they can cultivate as it should be, and more than they can keep up near to its proper productive condition. They may use most of it in some way, and think they get an income from it, but a large share of those who really make money at farming make it upon but a small part of the farm. A few acres of meadow near the barns, the orchard and the garden are profitable. For the rest, if they sold it or rented it to some one who would put fertilizer and labor on it and produce as much on one acre as is now produced on three, it would be more profitable to the present owner, and to the buyer or renter. More small farms, more intensive farming, and closer looking after the best possible results from small areas are what we need.—American Cultivator.

Bessian Fly Solved.

The Hessian fly problem has been solved, according to newspaper reports. A farmer in the central part of Missouri thinks he has discovered how to keep the fly out of his wheat at a moderate expense. Just as wheat was coming up last fall, he scattered common salt over half a field, leaving the other half without any. He used about a bushel of salt to the acre. He says it worked like a charm. The part of the field salted has a good stand of wheat, entirely free from fly, while the other half is badly damaged. Another man says he prevented damage from fly by sowing a barrel of air slackened lime on fifteen acres as soon as the wheat came up, repeating the process at intervals of a few days.

Branching Celery.

In the market garden all sorts of schemes have to be followed to save labor blanching the plant—the art of removing the natural bitter quality. At times the plants are set close together so as to partially shade one another, and finally boards are set upright against the plant in the rows. At other times albino varieties are employed that seem blanched because they develop no green or chlorophyllous matter in their structure. But the bitter taste remains.

A thief made the mistake of his life at Flint the other night. He attempted to hold up a man whom he met walking in the railroad yards, and in about two jets of a lamp's tail he was handcuffed and on the way to the lockup. His intended victim was an elderly man who had gone to the yards to watch for the mail who had been making numerous hold-ups there late.

Border Leicester Ram.

The encephal crop around Highland Station this year is so large that both the pickle factories there have had to enlarge their capacity to take care of it. The two have received not less than 25,000 bushels.

In reporting a case of typhoid fever to the State Board of Health the Lansing health officer states that the present method, which will probably die, is the system of successive telegraph operator to submit to this disease at Parma village. Six of these operators have already died. The disease is said to be caused by the unsanitary conditions in the building. Immediate abatement has been ordered by the State board.

runs its course, and after much fatality becomes more or less extinct, especially where serious attempts are made to stamp out the disease. Thus far no certain remedy, based on an extended trial, has been brought out. The Indiana experiment station will endorse no hog cholera remedy now on the market, and the most we can recommend is absolute cleanliness about the pig yards and lots and the liberal use of disinfectants."

Economical Feed Barn.

Here is a convenient and economical feed barn. Above the triangular hopper, which extends the length of the building, is a floor with traps, through which feed can be placed in the hopper and evenly distributed throughout its length. There is a door, closed in the center, by means of which the hopper can be fed from the wagon. The hopper opens into a trough, from which the cattle feed as the grain descends. The protecting roof affords all the protection needed for cattle in southern latitudes. For cotton seed the throat of the hopper should be six inches wide, with three inches between the opening and bottom of trough. For corn or oats a three-inch strip can be placed central

Labor-Saving Feed Barn.

Under the throat to prevent too free flow of grain. The inclined walls of the hopper should be supported at intervals with 2 by 4 pieces extending from trough to rafters.

Shelter in All Seasons.

No matter what the season of the year may be fowls should not be exposed, says the Farm and Fireside. If they are strong and healthy they will withstand many changes, and if well fed and well guarded from the elements will pass over the critical periods with small loss. But no one owing valuable fowls will risk their safety by exposure to the vicissitudes of the weather at any season. Leg-weakening comes directly from exposure to severe cold or continued dampness. There is seldom any remedy that touches this weakness when once thoroughly established. It more frequently occurs with fowls that have not come to maturity before the cold weather sets in. The growth is at once retarded, the fowl drowsed, and the muscles and tendons hardened. The fowl is then a sure victim for roup. Sometimes, if the weather is dry and warm, or the fowls are allowed a dry, sunny cover under glass during the day, it may be conquered. They may be fed on strong food, such as wheat and animal and vegetable material. A few drops of tincture of iron administered to them in the drinking water which should be supplied

Hillsdale Youth Makes a Confession.

John Rose of Hillsdale has been sentenced to Jackson for five years for burglary. He and a companion scented the series in the house of Sam Smith near Oscos last February for the purpose of robbery. Smith and his wife came home from a neighbor's house and found the burglar had entered his own life. In either case it is believed that the body of the farmer lies in the bottom of the river.

Die Trying to Reach Shore.

Paul E. Dault of Detroit, a friend of the United States steamer Yantie, and his cousin, Paul Salony, were drowned in the river, the result of their boat capsizing. The boat was one of the yawls of the Yantie, with a sail rigged in her. There were six men in the party, but the other four clung to the capsized craft and were picked up. Dault and Salony tried to swim to the shore and drowned in full view of several hundred people.

Fired a Bullet Into Her Body.

Mrs. Emma Johnson shot herself at the Grand Trunk depot in Lapeer. Mrs. Johnson had planned to take her death

Styrene is not the best thing in the world for a headache unless one wants to shake off all other bodily aches and pains at the same time.

Attorney General Crushed to Death.

Capt. A. Gulgen, mine inspector of Iron County, was instantly killed by a fall of ground in the Columbia mine at Crystal Falls. He was underground inspecting the workings of the mine when the accident occurred. He resided at Iron River and held local charge of the Pickands-Mather mines at that place.

Within Our Borders.

Carl Hemingway has been appointed a letter carrier at Benton Harbor.

Mary N. Mason has been appointed postmaster at Butterfield, vice Jesse S. Dennis, resigned.

The farm residence of Henry Everett was entirely burned to the ground at Ypsilanti, the result of the explosion of a gasoline stove.

The enormous crop of peaches has almost exhausted the stocks of the packing makers in the lake shore fruit belt.

Dr. T. M. Bowyer of Las Cienas, Tex., shot and killed himself at the sanitarium at Battle Creek, where he had been for some time for his health.

Looking-glass mains are doing great injury to some of the fine shade trees at Battle Creek, and steps will be taken at once to remedy the evil.

An electric railroad from Grand Rapids to Ionia, via Ada, Lowell and Saratoga, is practically a sure thing, according to the Grand Rapids Herald.

Burglars had a field day at Sodus. They broke into half a dozen residences and carried off cash, jewelry, gold watches and various articles of more or less value.

A large barn, together with its contents, including hay, grain, buggies, harnesses and two bicycles, belonging to Hon. Isaac Marsile, burned at Holland. Loss \$1,200. It is supposed that a tramp who was refused food set fire to the building on fire.

Edward Miller, a mafatto, aged 54 years, sentenced from Bay County, Oct. 12, 1890, to two years in the State house of correction for larceny, made his escape from Ionia. He was a "fusty," and was employed outside the walls as cook in the warden's family.

More building and general improvement has been done at Kalkaska so far this season than has been the case before in ten years. There are no vacant houses or business places to be had.

A thief made the mistake of his life at Flint the other night. He attempted to hold up a man whom he met walking in the railroad yards, and in about two jets of a lamp's tail he was handcuffed and on the way to the lockup. His intended victim was an elderly man who had gone to the yards to watch for the mail who had been making numerous hold-ups there late.

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NEWS OF OUR STATE.

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO MICHIGANDERS.

Fruit Crop Damaged by Storm—Fortune in an Abandoned Claim—Hillside Youth Confesses Crime—Two Men Drowned.

Great damage to the fruit crop of Michigan was caused by the terrific wind storm that swept the State after its visitation at Chicago. Over a half million dollars worth of it is said trees have been uprooted. J. H. Graham of the Graham & Morton Transportation Company said: "Fully 10 per cent of the peach trees of Michigan were damaged by the storm. I have noticed hundreds of trees blown up by the roots or splintered by the wind. Seventy-five per cent of the winter apples are on the ground. The loss cannot yet be estimated, but reports from all over the State show that the devastation was widespread."

Fine Fortune in Old Mine.

Pittsburgh capitalists are reopening an abandoned copper mine at Copper Harbor, and will operate it quite extensively in the mining of manganese ore, of which there is a large yield. The ore is the protoxide, the richest of any of the two metallic manganese, the amount of which occasionally runs to nearly 70 per cent of the ore in weight. At present the entire American supply of manganese, except a limited quantity contained in the dangerous iron ores of Michigan and Wisconsin, is imported mainly from Spain.

Have Trouble Getting Mail.

Postoffice Inspector Parsell recently made an inspection of postoffices in twenty-eight counties in Michigan. All but two were in excellent condition. At Michie the inspector found mare's nest. The postmaster could neither read nor write, and his clerk was deaf and dumb. Farmers when inquiring for mail had to either get in themselves or write their requests on slips of paper. The clerk had a waste paper basket filled with written instructions as to where to find farmers' correspondence, with a general description of the letters.

Father L. Isidore Brancheau of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church in the city has created a sensation by his strict adherence to the custom prohibiting women from bearing their heads in the church during services. Last Sunday Father Brancheau saw a couple of young women in his congregation who had removed their hats in accordance with the prevailing custom in theaters and many churches. The priest publicly denounced the custom, remanding the young women and telling them not to appear in church again in that manner, as it was both a sin and a disgrace for a woman to appear in the house of God with uncovered head. The priest quoted the words of Paul on the subject and referred to the rules of the Roman Catholic Church concerning it.

Marshel Welton of Imlay City has been instructed by President Hayes to arrest all boys found climbing on trains passing through that place. One lad came near being killed, which resulted in the above order being issued.

Burglars broke into the home of Rev. F. S. Lyon, pastor of the Ovovoso Baptist Church, and stole \$9 in money and \$40 worth of silverware. A large quantity of silverware was tied up ready to be carried away when the family returned from church and frightened the burglars away.

Henry Hosack, a wealthy farmer and fruit grower, living five miles from St. Joseph, is either a victim of foul play for a small sum of money which he had on his person, or becoming suddenly demoralized, left an orchard and home, never to return.

Herbert Churchill, Ithaca, rope walker and trapeze performer, fell from a height of nearly 100 feet or more, breaking his wrist, and otherwise injuring him. The cause of the fall was the breaking of the rope of the trapeze, which was cut by the rough edges of the gas pipe constituting the swinging bar.

Gambler Warden Morse is after some people who have been catching fawns and selling them. The Michigan game laws distinctly state that no person shall capture or kill any deer in the spotted coat, or capture or sell a fawn for a small sum of money which he had on his person, or become suddenly demoralized, left an orchard and home, never to return.

Statistics from the grocery, clothing, dry goods, boots and shoes and hardware stores have been compiled by Labor Commissioner Cox. One hundred and five grocers in 100 cities and villages were canvassed, showing that 95 dealers, or 80 per cent of those canvassed, report business more active than in 1893, while 15 dealers, or 14 per cent, report it less active. The number that report values higher than last year is 57, or 52 per cent of the whole number. Forty-seven dealers, 43 per cent,

report values the same as one year ago.

While six dealers reported lower values,

while five dealers reported higher values.

As a result, the average increase in values reported by the 57 dealers is 13 per cent, and the average decrease reported by the six dealers is 21 per cent, making a general average increase of 10 per cent.

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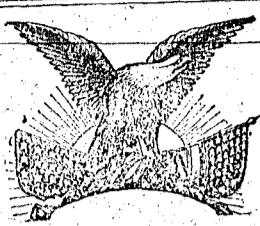
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The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR
THURSDAY, SEPT. 27, 1900.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.



Republican National Ticket

FOR PRESIDENT:
WM. MCKINLEY, of Ohio.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
THEODORE ROOSEVELT, of N.Y.

For Congressman, 10th Dist.
R. O. CRUM, of Bay.

Republican State Ticket.

For Governor:
AARON T. BLISS, of Saginaw County.

For Lieutenant Governor:
O. W. ROBINSON, of Houghton.

For Secretary of State:
FRED WARREN, of Oakland.

For Treasurer:
DANIEL MCCOY, of Kent.

For Auditor General:
PERRY E. POWERS, of Wexford.

For Com. of Land Office:
E. A. WILDEY, of Van Buren.

For Attorney General:
HORACE M. ORR, of Chippewa.

For Sup. Public Instruction:
DELOS FALL, of Calhoun.

For Member St. Board of Education:
J. H. THOMSON, of Oscoda.

For Senator, 25th Dist.
A. J. DOUGHERTY, of Clare.

Republican County Convention.

The Republican electors of Crawford county will meet in convention at the Court House in Grayling, Saturday, October 6th, 1900, at 2 o'clock, to place in nomination a county ticket, and to transact such other business as may properly come before it.

The townships are entitled to the following number of delegates:

Grayling, 18; Frederic, 3; Maple Forest, 4; South Branch, 4; Beaver Creek, 5.

By order of Co. Committee.

I. D. CONNINE, Chairman.

T. A. CANNEX, Secy.

"There is no Republican apathy in Bryan's State, and every indication that McKinley's majority will be well up in the thousands."

"The country is beginning to understand that Bryanism is the same thing to-day that it was four years ago in every essential principle."

Mr. McKinley's chances are much better than they were at this time four years ago, and a Republican campaign never progresses backward.—Los Angeles Herald.

"Mr. Bryan's taxables, as shown by his own return, are 16 to 1 greater than in 1896. Is this the heaven-born ratio, or is it McKinleyism, and a result in part of the opening of the mills rather than the mills?"

The party which will not allow the Constitution to follow the flag through the Carolinas, through Mississippi and Texas, has no occasion to distress itself about the Constitution's journey four thousand miles across the sea.

There is no significance to the reports of large crowds listening to Bryan's harangues. The people did the same thing four years ago and then voted for McKinley. History is repeating itself this year. San Francisco Chronicle.

W. J. Bryan said in a speech delivered at Knoxville, Tenn., Sep. 10, '00: "If there is any one who believes the Gold Standard is a good thing, or that it must be maintained, I warn him not to cast his vote for me, because I promise him it will not be maintained in this country longer than I am able to get rid of it."

Candidate Bryan accuses the Republican party of putting the dollar before the man. In one sense Mr. Bryan is right. The Republican party, by adhering consistently to the policy of giving Protection to American industries and thus securing plenty of work at good wages to American workmen, has put the dollar before the man—right, directly before him where he can get hold of it. The savings bank records during the last three years and a half of Protection proves that the people of this country have not been slow in gathering together the dollars which have been put before them.—American Economist.

The Democrats are staggering under a multiplicity of issues that do not fill all parts of the country. They cannot talk free silver in the East; they dare not press anti-expansion in the West; they fear to dwell on free trade in the manufacturing districts, and the "consent of the governed" is an expression non grata in the South.

The several townships will be entitled to delegates as follows. South Branch, 4; Beaver Creek, 6; Grayling, 18; Frederic, 5; Maple Forest, 6.

By order of Committee.
J. PATTERSON, Chairm.
JOHN F. HUM, Secy.

A Shocking Calamity

"Iately befell a railroad laborer," writes Dr. A. Kelliet, of Willard, Ark. "His foot was badly crushed, but Buckien's Arnica Salve quickly cured him. It's simply wonderful for burns, boils, piles and all skin eruptions. It's the world's champion healer. Cure guaranteed. 25c. Sold by L. Fournier.

Bryan will sweep the country, declares many of our exchanges. One Democratic sweeping for every fifty years is as much as the country can stand. It takes the balance of the time to repair the damage. They swept the country in 1892, and that object lesson is still fresh in the minds of the people. The country doesn't want another such sweeping for forty years to come."

The Populist candidate for Governor of Texas has withdrawn from the ticket and has written a letter in which he roundly denounces the Democratic party for its inconsistency. At Bryan's statement that the Republican party will destroy the Republican form of government, he is particularly scathing, saying that the Democrats are the only organized party that ever deliberately shot to death the American flag; that ever disfranchised citizens by millions; that enslaved its free born. It forced the war with Spain, and then obstructed the appropriations to pay for it; voted to rally the treaty with Spain and pay \$20,000,000 for the Philippines, and has ever since been clamoring to turn them loose and shake the responsibility. As a former Democrat, the Hon. Jerome C. Kearny, has drawn a severe but truthful indictment against the Agitators' sympathizers."

Governor Roosevelt's tour is proving that the bogie of so-called militarism is not frightening the people at all. The people read the newspapers and they know that they can be a change from a Democratic to a Republican administration, and we are now engaged in loaning money—gold—to European nations with good credit.

We must stop borrowing money in Europe," declared Mr. Bryan in 1890. He was right. There has been a change from a Democratic to a Republican administration, and we are now engaged in loaning money—gold—to European nations with good credit.

Working Night and Day.

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The busiest and mightiest little thing that ever was made is Dr. King's New Life Pills. These pills change weakness into strength, listlessness into energy, brain fog into mental power. They are wonderful in building up the health. Only 25c per box. Sold by L. Fournier.

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The Avalanche.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 27, 1900.

LOCAL ITEMS

BORN—Sept. 19th, to Mr. and Mrs. Stillwell, of Cheney, a son.

Muresco is the best Wall Finish in the market. Sold by Colter & Co.

FOR RENT—A house on the Mor-tension place. Julius Nelson.

Detroit White Lead Works Paints, Oils and Varnishes at A. Kraus'.

I. H. Richardson, of South Branch, was in town, last week.

For Doors, Sash, Glass and Putty go to A. Kraus.

WANTED—A new-milk cow. Julian Nelson, Grayling.

Mr. and Mrs. John Fallin were in town, shopping, one day last week, and called at the sanctum.

If you want the best Sewing Machine buy the Singer. Sold on easy payments, by A. Kraus.

Miss Little Coventry is visiting her sister, at Holly, and will pass a time with others in that section.

Oliver, Wiard, Greenville, and Bement Plows, Harrows and Cultivators for sale by A. Kraus.

Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Wright are home from their vacation, going last week to visit his father in Albion.

Peninsular Stoves and Ranges guaranteed the best. Sold by A. Kraus.

Sequid Bekker has gone to Ann Arbor, where he will take the Den-tal course in the university.

A. B. Corwin threshed 700 bushels of grain. This doesn't look much like starving on the plains.

Duane Willett, of Vassar, was in town, Monday, shaking hands with old friends.

The Goodfellowship Circle will hold its first regular meeting at the home of Mrs. Chas. Trumbley, on Monday evening, Oct. 1st, 1900.

Mrs. Shanahan, holding No. 77 was the lucky one in the raffle last Saturday evening for the quilt at Mrs. Goups.

Friday, Oct. 12th is the date when J. Leahy, the expert optician, will again be here, and will remain two days. Office with Dr. Insley.

F. R. Deckrow was down last week and put up our windmill, so we can grind feed for the cattle. It makes the red barn look better.

For School Books, Tablets, Slates, Pens, Pencils, in fact for everything in the line of school supplies, call at Fournier's Drug Store.

Sheriff Owen has sold his brown team to H. S. Buck, and has bought the hay drivers of F. F. Hoessl. He does not propose to ride in anybody's dust.

J. W. Sorenson is agent for the sale of the best Sewing Machines in the market. Machines guaranteed. Call and examine machines, and get prices.

"We are for Bliss", is the title to a new campaign song of excellent music and appropriate words. It is bound to be popular.

Orders for parts of all kinds, and all kinds of Sewing Machines will have special attention at J. W. Sorenson's. He also keeps a good assortment of Machine Needles.

The W. R. C. will place on sale in the window of the millinery store, Saturday Sept. 29th, Cake, Biscuit, Lemon Pies, Baked Beans and Fried Cakes.

Ulcers, open or obstinate sores, scabs and pustules quickly cured by Banner Salve, the most healing Medicine in the world. L. Fournier.

Mrs. S. McIntyre wishes to announce to the ladies of Grayling and vicinity that she has for sale a line of Fall and Winter Hats, from Mrs. Hilliard, of Bay City.

Why is it some people will keep a matter of news as quiet as possible and then wonder why it does not appear in the local paper. Again we find people who want things in the paper but will not give the item for fear they will appear bold or something else. Happenings that are matters of local news we want, and it will be appreciated by the public. We never tell, if you give an item about yourself.

To Cure a Cold in one Day, take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Last Thursday evening the Ladies of the G. A. R. and their friends to the number of about fifty, met in a social way at the home of their president, Mrs. R. P. Forbes, and all pronounced it one of the most, social socials ever held in the village, enjoyable in every way, besides adding a nice little sum to their treasury.

Muresco!
We are headquarters for Muresco. The painters claim this is the best wall finish, so it must be so. Try a package selling, Hanson & Co.

Paints!

If you want to paint your house this summer use the Sherwin Williams Paint. Why not use the best paint? It only cost you a few cents more than poor paint, and it will give you satisfaction. Nothing is better than Sherwin Williams Paint.

Sold by S. H. & Co.

If you want some excellent Broilers for your Sunday Dinner, call on W. H. Niles.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of G. H. Wendland, of Bay City.

A big Silk Sale at Jos. Croteau's cash store, Sept. 27th, to Oct. 6th. 45 ct. silks for 25 cents. \$1 silks for 45 cents.

The Christian Endeavorers are anticipating a most enjoyable time to be had in the church parlors Friday evening, Sept. 28th. Everyone is cordially invited to come and spend a pleasant evening. Refreshments, 15 cents. We know our SOCKS will be a success. Come and see if they are not.

N. Michelson has just completed harvesting on the Houghton Lake farm. He threshed 728 bushels of wheat, and 2,500 bushels of oats, and cut 75 tons of tame hay, and about a thousand tons from the big marsh. He has put in forty-eight acres of wheat for the next harvest, and has sixty acres of the best corn in the state, in silo and shock. He will winter five hundred head of cattle, and 125 sheep. Everything on the place is moving in a most satisfactory manner.

Our citizens will remember Miss Oriska Haiverfield, a stepdaughter of Col. Worden, who resided here for some time while the Col. was connected with the U. S. Land Office, and who was an expert musician.

After leaving here she continued her musical studies, in this country and in Paris, where she was married to Chas. W. Glover of Ypsilanti, but was soon divorced. She next appeared on the stage at Wonderland in Detroit, is now married again, and has sued Glover for \$10,000 a year alimony. She is a bright woman and well advertised, but her tastes are such that we doubt if she would be a success as the wife of a moss-back farmer.

We have to record one of the saddest accidents which ever occurred in our village, resulting in the drowning of Charlie, a four year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Pond. The little fellow with a number of others wandered down to the river at the lower bridge, and Charlie crawled out on the platform by the side of a boat-house, and in some way lost his balance and went head foremost into the rapids water. The franticries of his playmates soon brought help, who followed down the stream and found him in a deep eddy at the mouth of the East Branch. Every effort for resuscitation was put forth with no avail. He had been carried about a mile by the rapid current. The grief of the parents cannot be portrayed. Mr. Pond was north with his train, and did not learn of his loss until he reached here in the evening.

The deepest sympathy of the entire community is with the stricken family.

Circuit Court.

Court convened the 18th. Judge Sharpe presiding. The following cases were disposed of:

The People vs. Joseph Williams, Assault with intent to murder. The jury brought in a verdict of assault only, and the prisoner was discharged, the court deeming his confinement in jail sufficient punishment for the misdemeanor.

The People vs. Arthur Ralster, Forgery. The jury disagreed and the cause was continued.

The People vs. Whitney Bebe, Rape. As the parties were married the Pros. Attorney entered a nolle pross, and the prisoner was discharged.

Jas. A. Leighton vs. Jacob Siegel and O. Parsons, Ejectment, Judgment for defendants.

Christ. Peterson vs. Chas. Ginnbaugh, Assumpsit. Judgment for plaintiff for \$75.00, with costs to defendant.

Jas. A. Leighton vs. Thos. Judge Assumpsit. Judgment for plaintiff for \$250.20 and cost.

Octavia Mitchell vs. Leon Mitchell, Divorce. Decree granted.

David Flagg, vs. Sarah J. Flagg, Divorce. Decree granted.

Hubbard Head vs. A. Grinnell, and the Auditor General. Bill to cancel tax deeds. Submitted.

The People ex. rel. vs. Board of Review of Grayling township. Order to show cause. Motion granted.

Notice.

Parties having young cattle can

get a ready market for them by a

paying to us. We will pay highest

market price.

SALLING, HANSON & CO.

BORN—Sept. 26th, to Rev. S. G. and Mrs. Taylor, of Jerry, a daughter.

F. H. Deyairmond will sell his thorough-bred cattle and sheep at auction, on his farm, at Rhine, next Thursday. It will be a grand chance for farmers to get a start with good stock.

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day.

Don't fail to visit the Imperial Art Studio when in need of any thing artistic in the Photo line. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Sunday from 1 to 6 p. m. Finishing for amateurs a specialty. Amateur supplies on sale.

Republican Caucus.

The Republican election for the township of Grayling will meet in caucus at the Court House, Friday evening, Oct. 5th, 1900, at 8 o'clock, to elect delegates to the county convention, to be held Oct. 6th, and to transact such other business as may properly come before it.

By order of Township Committee, W. BLANSHAN, Chairman.

T. A. CARNEY, Secy.

Announcement.

EDITOR AVALANCHE.

Please announce that I will be a candidate for the office of

JUDGE OF PROBATE, for Crawford County, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention, when called.

JOHN C. HANSON.

Stops the Cough and works off Cold Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No cure, no pay. Price 25c.

Compliments are very acceptable and thanks cheer the publisher, but cold cast is what himself and family require to live upon. A storekeeper or a manufacturer would think a man crazy who came into his office, and after complimenting his goods, demanded a few of them gratis. This is the sort of customer the publisher has to deal with six days in a week.

How Bright's Disease starts. Indigestion, biliousness, blood poisoned with urea and uric acid (which should have been excreted by the kidneys), rheumatic pains in nerves and joints, causing irritation of the kidneys, then pains over the small of the back mark sure approach of Bright's Disease. Do not delay taking Foley's Kidney Cure, for it makes the kidneys tight. Take no substitute. L. Fournier.

Eugene Kieley, of Roscommon, is the democratic nominee for State Senator, from this district. Were it possible to elect a democrat Eugene is as good a man as they have, but he has too much sense to loose sleep, time or money in the attempt to secure an election.

Foley's Kidney Cure is a pure medicine, and contains no concentrated form remedies recommended by the most skillful of the medical profession as the most effective agents for the cure of kidney and bladder diseases. L. Fournier.

John Dell cut our corn on the plains farm, and reports stalks measuring 12 feet and 2 inches. It was Sather's Earliest Fodder, and the average growth was over 10 feet.

Foley's Kidney Cure is a pure medicine, and contains no concentrated form remedies recommended by the most skillful of the medical profession as the most effective agents for the cure of kidney and bladder diseases. L. Fournier.

J. M. Jones received a basket of Italian prunes from "Joe and Venus" from Washington, which were sampled by the "Avalanche" and pronounced superb.

Allen Halverson of West Prairie, Wis., says: "People come ten miles to buy Foley's Kidney Cure," while J. A. Spero of Houghton, Mich., says: "It is the wonder of the age." L. Fournier.

To an unprejudiced observer it looks as if men would be permitted to wear shirt waists next season. Won't that be nice. Just think of a man walking the streets with one hand behind his back most of the time trying to keep his shirt waist and top of trousers together. Maybe fashion will allow us to button our trousers to our waists as we did before our mothers would let us wear suspenders. Anyhow, let the shirt waist come, and after a while we may be allowed to add skirts to our wardrobe.

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Attention!

We desire to call the attention of the citizens of Grayling and vicinity to our new stock of Shoes, consisting of all the latest styles and best makes, namely the celebrated Rindge, Kalmbach & Co., C. E. Smith Shoe and others. We have Shoes for men, women, boys, girls and also for the babies.

When you come to buy your shoes, come prepared to buy your groceries, as we sell the best at lowest prices. We are sole agents for McArthur's Patent Flour, the best on earth for bread, also the celebrated Ja-Vo-Blend Coffee, for 25 cents, and Black Cross Tea for 50 cents, that experts say can't be beat.

Choice Fruits, Confectionary, Tobacco and Cigars always on hand. Give me a call.

WALMAR JORGENSEN,

Successor to Claggett & Blair.

SchoolBooks!

Fornier's Drug Store

Is headquarters for Schoolbooks, Tablets, Slates, Pens, Pencils, School Bags, Inks, etc., including everything in the line of School Supplies. The finest line of Tablets ever brought to Grayling.

LUCIEN FOURNIER,

Druggist, Grayling, Mich.

Sewing Machines.

Just received a lot of Sewing Machines direct from the factory, which we can sell from \$21.00 to \$35.00 each. Cheaper machines can be had to order.

Always on hand the best SEWING MACHINE OIL, guaranteed not to gum. Price 10 cents.

J. W. SORENSEN.

H. G. WENDLAND & CO.

Crapo Block, Bay City, Mich.

GREATEST

<h

SEEK IMPURE MEATS.

GOVERNMENT INSPECTS CATTLE AT CHICAGO YARDS.

Beeves, Hogs, Sheep and Calves Are Searched for Disease—Rigid Post and Ante-Mortem Examination of Each Animal by Lux-Eyed Officials.

Few people have even the least knowledge of the great work done by the national government in inspecting the killing of cattle, hogs and sheep at the Chicago stock yards. This inspection is being carried on in the stock yards of forty-eight other cities in the United States, but it is operated on a far greater scale in Chicago than at any other point. Such a sharp watch for diseased and objectionable animals is maintained that it is practically an impossibility for unfit meat, designed for interstate or export shipment, to leave the inspected slaughter-houses at the yards. Every animal killed receives two or three inspections and when a diseased one is found the carcass is guarded as carefully as a box of jewelry until it is completely destroyed, as far as edible purposes are concerned.

Two kinds of inspection are given every beef, hog or sheep that goes out of the yards as being fit to eat. These examinations are antemortem and post-mortem. Sometimes the first one alone is sufficient to bar out animals and they never get as far as the slaughter-houses. The antemortem inspection, of course, takes place "on the hoof," and is conducted just before the animals are driven onto the scales to be weighed for purchase by the packer from the stockman. The inspector examines each animal as it is driven forward toward the platform of the scales. Any animal that is evidently affected with disease or is emaciated is ordered cut out. The packer, of course, declines to buy an animal which the inspector has

and intestines have been thrown before him. Spots on the lungs, enlargement of the lymph glands, darkened appearance of other glands, blackened spinal column and perhaps half a dozen additional points indicate to him at once that the hog is diseased. Every time this inspector finds it case which he thinks suspicious or clearly defined as unfit for food he steps forward from his chair and slips a wire loop through the flesh of the hog. The wire bears a large yellow card stating that the carcass is condemned. Also attached to the wire is a small lead seal for fastening the two ends of the wire together.

At that moment the wire is not sealed, but its presence bearing the yellow card signifies that the carcass is to be placed to one side for further examination. For removing this wire and card the United States laws prescribe a heavy fine and imprisonment.

Carcasses Examined Twice.

Further down the line of moving porkers is the second United States inspector. The first inspector has neither the time nor the opportunity for doing more than to inspect that viscera of the animal. The hog has not yet been split in twain and he could not possibly see the interior conditions of the carcass, but before the swine have been pushed down as far as the second inspector each one has been chopped into halves by the sharp cleavers in the hands of the workmen. This official gives the inner cavities an examination and also carefully inspects the outer skin. Red spots on the hide or granular tubercles sticking to the abdominal or chest walls are the most common evidences of disease found by this inspector. The red spots indicate cholera and the tubercles are evidence of tuberculosis, or consumption. The official goes through the same tagging as was referred to above, unless the carcass was one that had already been tagged by the first inspector.

The yellow-carded hogs are run off on a side track and all of them kept together until after they can be visited

were precious meat. At the gate opening into these rooms is a government office which keeps track of everything that goes in or out of these tight apartments. Foreign regulations have been so rigid in relation to admission of American pork that these extremely strict and iron-clad regulations have become absolutely necessary.

Accent Beef Inspection.

The requirements in regard to American beef maintained by foreign countries are by no means as heavy as those on pork, and the United States inspection given for interstate trade is accepted as ample by all other countries. Cattle are not nearly so liable to disease as hogs and on a day when fifteen or twenty hogs might be driven out in a single packing house there might be only one, two or three cattle. Diseased steers are often among the very finest appearing and heaviest that are purchased. That they are worthless is only discovered after they have been killed and opened. Tuberculosis is the disease with which the cattle are most often found to be afflicted. It is also often found among diseased hogs, but cholera is most common with the latter. The men who inspect hogs can just as well as not sit down while performing most of the work, so they remain on duty a half day at a time, but those performing work over cattle must constantly walk about, so they are kept on duty, only two hours at a time, the men laboring in two alternating shifts. In the cattle slaughtering department one man does all of the actual inspecting, but a second official puts the simple stamp on the beeves.

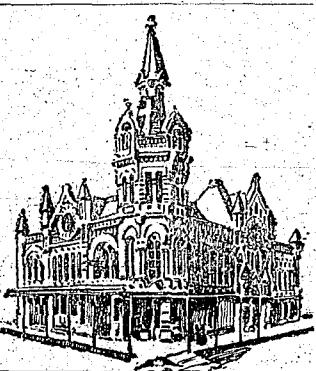
The layman would at once vote the job of the cattle inspector most unpleasant. In a long, yellow, oil-coat the inspector tramps about in blood, an inch or two deep, up and down the long line of men who are doing various features in the dressing of the cattle. He can't sit down or stand still as can the inspectors in the hog departments. Too many important things are done, or ex-

GALVESTON AS IT WAS

BEAUTIFUL AND PROGRESSIVE SOUTHERN CITY.

The Greatest Cotton Port and the Fifth Commercial City in the United States—Has Risen Before from the Fury of Storm, Fire and Flood.

Galveston, previous to the devastating storm, was one of the most beautiful and progressive cities of the sunny South. Its history indicates that it has been one of the most unfortunate. In 1872 the entire eastern portion of the city was swept away by a tidal wave which followed a terrible storm that raged along the Gulf coast for three days. When the city had recovered from this calamity and was built up



MASONIC TEMPLE.

in more beautiful and substantial style than even a devastating fire destroyed it in November, 1855. Its enterprising citizens were not dismayed, however, and the city was soon rebuilt. In August, 1859, it was injured commercially to a great extent by the Brazos flood, in which rich farming lands having an area of 1,380,000 acres were submerged for eight days to a depth of two to twenty feet. The loss as estimated by the United States Department of Agriculture was \$7,414,000. The city has triumphed over all these adversities and will doubtless arise with increased strength from the present appalling disaster, for it is the greatest seaport of the South, being connected with the entire railway system of the United States and Mexico and having direct lines of steamship communication with all the great ports of the world. It is the largest cotton exporting point in the United States and among the 127 foreign exporting points in the country it holds fifth place. During the year 1898 its exports increased \$10,500,000 and its export and import trade is now fully \$100,000,000. The city debt was \$1,750,000 and

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Harbor Improvements.

A leading cause of the city's great commercial progress during the past few years is the harbor improvements made by the national government, involving an expenditure of over \$8,000,000. In 1895 the depth of the channel

over the bar was only twenty-one feet. By the construction of jetties and other improvements which were finished in January, 1898, the depth was increased to twenty-eight feet and is still increasing at the rate of six inches a year owing to the action of the wind and tide. This depth of water permits the largest steamers to load and unload at the wharves. In addition to being the country's greatest cotton port, immense quantities of grain, lumber, live stock and dairy products are sent through Galveston. Much of the grain from Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and the Dakotas, which formerly went to Eastern

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SUFFERING AND RELIEF

Three Letters from Mrs. Johnson, Showing that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Cures the Ills of Women

Wrote for Mrs. Pinkham's Advice November, 1897

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I am a great sufferer, have much trouble through the lower part of my bowels, and I am writing to you for advice. Menstrues are irregular and scanty, am troubled with leucorrhœa, and I echo so through my back and down through my loins. I have spells of bloating very badly, sometimes will be very large and other times very much reduced."—Mrs. CHAS. E. JOHNSON, Box 33, Rumford Center, Maine, Nov. 20, 1897.

Improvement Reported December, 1897

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I wish to tell you that I am improving in health. I am ever so much better than when I wrote before. The trouble through the lower part of my bowels is better, and I am not bloated so badly. I was very much swollen through the abdomen before I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I still have a feeling of fullness across my chest. I have used three bottles of it and am on the fourth."—Mrs. CHAS. E. JOHNSON, Box 33, Rumford Center, Maine, Dec. 13, 1897.

Enjoying Good Health June, 1899

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Since a year ago I have been taking your medicine, and am now strong and enjoying good health. I have not been so well for three years, and feel very thankful to you for what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. I would advise all who suffer with female troubles to try your medicine."—Mrs. CHAS. E. JOHNSON, Box 33, Rumford Center, Maine, June 1, 1899.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine Carter's

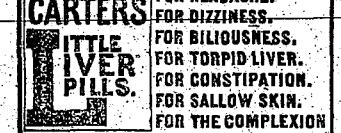
Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Reputed Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.



CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Lucky Cattle.

In the Darling Range District of Western Australia, which runs parallel to the west coast at a distance of from ten to twenty-five miles inland, cattle are taken for a few weeks' change of air to the seaside. It is customary every year for the keepers of stock in that district to send their cattle for a few weeks' change of air to the runs immediately bordering on the coast.

The stay of the cattle on the new grazing grounds is usually for about six weeks or a couple of months. The saline-impregnated herbage, which is of very coarse fiber, is a marvelous tonic, and the Darling Range herds are the steepest and fattest cattle in that part of the world.

What Do the Children Drink?

You bring the powder or drink called GRAIN-O? It is delicious and nourishing, and takes the place of coffee. The more Grain-O you give the children the more health you distribute through their systems. Grain-O is made of pure grains, and is specially prepared to make the choice grades of coffee, but costs about 1/4 as much. All grocers sell it, 15c and 25c.

Woman's Falling.

"Women have so little originality."

"I presume you are talking about some one woman."

"Yep. I have proposed to her four times and each time she has told me it was so sudden."—Indianapolis Journal.

Size of Whales:

The average whale is from 50 feet to 65 feet in length and 35 feet in circumference. The jaw-bones are 20 feet to 25 feet long, and a tongue has been known to yield almost a ton of oil.

A Big Bucket.

A bucket 743 miles deep and 743 miles from side to side would hold every drop of the ocean.

Korean paper is so strong and dense that it can be used to cover umbrellas.

Dodd's Kidney Pills

are the only medicine that will cure Diabetes.

Like Bright's Disease, this disease was incurable until Dodd's Kidney Pills cured it. Doctors themselves confess that without Dodd's Kidney Pills they are powerless against Diabetes.

Dodd's Kidney Pills are the first medicine that ever cured Diabetes. Imitations—box, name and pill—are advertised to do so, but the medicine that does cure

is Dodd's Kidney Pill.

Dodd's Kidney Pills are fifty cents a box, at all dealers.

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WORDS.

Words are great forces in the realm of life;
Be careful of their use. Who talks of hate.
Of poverty, of sickness, but sets life
These very elements to man his fate.

When love, health, happiness and
plenty hear
Their names repeated over day by day,
They wing their way like answering
fairies near.
Then nestle down within our homes
to stay.

Who talks of evil conjures into shape
That formless thing, and gives it life
and scope.
This is the law; then let no word escape
That does not breathe of everlasting
hope.
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox in the Woman's Home Companion.

Bridget's Bluing Bottle.

BY MARGARET JOHNSTON MERRILL

"Dear Jim: Cousin Clara has another bad spell—and I have been sent for this morning, so I must go to her. We had all our arrangements made to return to the city tomorrow, but this changes our plans. Fred was obliged to go last week to attend to business, and cannot be back here this season. Can't you manage to spend your nights here until I return; which will be in two weeks? Little Mabel asked if I would get Uncle Jim to stay in the house at nights. Bridget is a capable, intelligent girl; and is quite willing to stay alone with Mabel; and Mabel wished to stay with her rather than go with me; so you see, my Bridget is a jewel. Do not give her any trouble if you come. I believe she does not care to have young men in the house. Please answer as soon as possible.
Your loving sister,

"FLORENCE."

"Dear Florence—I will try to give your paragon, Bridget, no trouble. But how about me? If she wakes me up at 4 o'clock, thumping up and down stairs, I suppose I am to consider it no trouble. Where did you pick up the jewel? But I will not tease you—I shall sleep every night at your house until your return, and I shall keep out of Bridget's sight. Don't overwork taking care of Clara."

"BROTHER JIM."

"How good Jim is," mused Mrs. Campbell, upon reading this letter. "Now I leave the house without anxiety."

"Will Uncle Jim stay here nights, mamma?" asked a little girl of seven.

"Yes, dear. It may be you won't often see him, as he will probably come late. But Bridget will allow you to wait up, tonight till he comes. Tell him that many things were packed up and sent to town; so he must excuse the condition of the place. I forgot to speak of this in my letter to him. Now, good-by, darling. I must go to poor Clara."

That evening, as Jim Hamilton entered his sister's summer cottage, his name was joyfully called by Mabel. As he passed into the sitting-room, he was conscious of a retreating figure at another door.

"Say, Uncle Jim; mamma says to tell you she's sorry so many things are sent to town; but I like to live this way. Bridget is so good and funny. I don't get lonesome."

"I dare say she's funny. I knew an old woman named Bridget, who was very funny, and she wore the funniest caps."

"Oh, our Bridget isn't like that. She's as pretty as mamma. And now, Uncle Jim, won't you write the words of that song for me? You promised to. Bridget can play it, but she hasn't the words."

Jim laughed. "It's good that you are not a musical critic; probably anything in the shape of noise suits you for a tune."

"No; it does not. Bridget can play better than you," was the answer.

"Well, get me pen and ink, and I'll write the words," he said;

"The ink is gone, and I used the last pencil all up this afternoon; there's only the little one Bridget has on the string to mark the account book. I can get that!"

"No. I don't want a greasy kitchen pencil. I'll see if I can find any kind of a marker in my pocket."

He found nothing, as he had left his pencil to a boy on the car who failed to return it.

"Better go to bed, Mabel. If I find one anywhere tonight, I'll come in early in the morning and write out your song. Good-night, darbie."

Jim found no pencil; but before going out next morning he went into the sitting-room to take another look. A bluing bottle was on the table and a part of its contents poured out into a small glass. A note addressed to himself lay beside it. He read:

"I have before now used liquid bluing as a substitute for ink, and found it very good." BRIDGET.

"That writing does not remind me of my old Bridget. Yet this girl is probably fresh from the old country, and these Irish are uncommonly fine writers," thought he.

The bluing answered his purpose admirably. On the bottom of Bridget's note he wrote:

"I thank you very much for your suggestion. J. E. HAMILTON."

In the evening he managed to get in somewhat earlier than before. The same vanishing shadow was seen as he came into the sitting room. For six consecutive evenings this was repented, and his curiosity was aroused. He could no longer doubt Bridget's musical ability. Mabel could already play the air of the song under her instructions; and he at length expressed a desire to see her.

"Can't you ask Bridget to stay in

the sitting-room until I come in to-morrow evening?" he asked.

"I don't believe she would stay. She doesn't care about men—I mean not as much as she does about little ones. If she knew you, I'm sure she would like you. Can't you come in for supper? Then she would have to see you."

"No, no! I do not want to give her any trouble. I owe her my thanks for not pounding up and down stairs at 4 o'clock, as my Bridget did."

"Thee Jim, I do wish you'd stop thinking like that. You must see them get," said Mabel, excitedly.

"Thank you. I can live if I do not see her, but it would be interesting to hear her talk. Immigrants are always amusing."

Mabel did not know what immigrants were, but felt that Uncle Jim would not mention them if they were not nice, so she was satisfied that he meant nothing really disrespectful toward her Bridget.

Next evening he came earlier than ever, but the figure was gone before he had crossed the threshold.

"Mabel," he asked, "do you and Miss Bridget ever go to the lake after supper?"

"Yes, sometimes. We are to go soon again and bring our supper with us. You see, Cousin Clara is better, so mamma will be home in three days, and we shall go to town."

"When I'll tell you what I can do. I will meet you at the lake after supper. Do not tell Bridget of this. I can carry your lunch basket home. Is that satisfactory?"

"Yes, it's grand! I shant say a word to Bridget, and I'll introduce you to her myself."

As Jim Hamilton approached the lake shore next evening he saw a graceful figure seated upon the rustic bench. Mabel was playing near and immediately went toward the lady. "Where's Bridget?" he whispered. "Here," answered Mabel, taking him by the hand. "This is Uncle Jim. Miss Bridget Loftus," she said breathlessly, fearing that Bridget might escape. Uncle Jim will carry the basket and the stones and shells I picked up, she added in a coaxing tone to Bridget.

"Your loving sister,

"Mrs. Edwin Hamilton was not a conceited man, neither was he self-conscious. Yet at this moment he felt more foolish than a school boy in the presence of a new teacher. He stood in hand, bowing politely, scarcely knowing what to say, and wondering if she had heard his relection of the greasy kitchen lead-pencil. At length he stammered:

"It was very kind of you to give me the writing fluid, Miss Loftus." He could not bring himself to say "bluing bottle" to this refined, lady-like woman.

"I had found the bluing good in many ways than one, so it was only right that I should recommend it when I had allowed Mabel to waste the pen-ink," she replied.

They returned to the house. Jim did not intrude further upon Bridget than but asked permission to come early the following evening to sit with her and Mabel.

"I am going away in a few days. Tomorrow will be my last visit here this year," he explained.

Bridget did not disappear as he entered the room next evening. He brought a new nest, evening. He

in which she was soon engrossed.

"Miss Loftus," he said, "will you pardon my asking a question? Why do you insist upon calling yourself Bridget?"

"It is my name. I was named for my aunt Bridget, one of the best women I ever knew, and I would not exchange for any other name."

"You are right," was the hearty answer. There was a mystery about this cultivated woman, and he would try to have it solved. "Does your aunt live near you?"

"She is not living now. Our home was in Rochester. My parents died when I was very young, and Aunt Bridget took me. She was a member of the Society of Friends (Quakers). She did not object to her name; neither do I mine."

"You have no need, Miss Loftus. But I did not understand before. And now let me ask one question more. Why do you choose this kind of life when you can command a very different position? Excuse my plainness."

"Certainly," she answered. "My reason is this: While my aunt lived I had the hope of making music my means of living; so in school I did not take up all the branches necessary for those who make schools teaching their profession. Aunt died suddenly, before my musical course was completed.

"It's good that you are not a musical critic; probably anything in the shape of noise suits you for a tune."

"No; it does not. Bridget can play better than you," was the answer.

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"Can't you ask Bridget to stay in

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

The Rocky Mountain Sheep.

The red deer loves the chaparral. The hawk the wind-rock'd pine; The ouzel haunts the ridge that rises. The canon's steep incline!

But the wild sheep from the battered rocks,

Sure foot and fleet of limb.

Gets up to see the stars go by.

Along the mountain rim,

For him the sky-built battlements,

For him the cliff and scar.

For him the deep-walled chasm.

Where the roaring rivers are;

The gentian-flowered meadow-lands;

The timbered slope and crest;

Above the eagle's screaming brood;

Above the wild wolf's quest.

When in the riot of the storms

The snow-drifts blossom fall.

The cattle go them to the plain;

The howlers of the lark.

The shepherd tends his foolish flock

Along the mountain's hem;

But free and far the wild sheep are;

And God doth shepherd them.

—Mary Austin in St. Nicholas.

A Make-believe Bee.

Lady Henry Somerset has told how her attention was first called to the work of relieving the sufferings of poor city children.

"It was this way," she said. "I was moved in that direction by the rare patience and imagination of one little boy. His example convinced me that patience was one of the qualities I needed most; and, in seeking it, I grew into that work. I was in a hospital

on visiting day, while the doctors were changing a plaster cast which held a crippled boy's limb. The operation was exceedingly painful, I was told. Yet to my surprise, the little sufferer neither stirred nor winced, but made a curious buzzing sound with his mouth.

"Where's Bridget?" he whispered.

"Here," answered Mabel, taking him by the hand.

"How could you possibly stand it?"

"That's nothin'," he answered.

"Why, I just made believe that a bee stung me. Bees don't hurt very much, you know." And I kept buzzin' because I was afraid I'd forget about it being a bee if I didn't."

The Speckled Hen.

John Gimmer Speed writes as follows in *Ainslee's Magazine*:

"Probably no two women in America come so close to a varied personal history as Mrs. Regina Stuckien, Chief Inspector of the Women's Department of the Barge Office, and well known as the Mother of Immigrants, and her assistant, Miss Taylor.

No church in all the metropolis

solemnisizes so many marriages at the Barge Office, and no matrimonial agent

on earth arranges so many weddings as does Mrs. Stuckien; and beneath the majority of these there is a saving proportion of romance that leaves

even the whole heavy lump, thus

there are compensations even in the most arduous tasks and amid surroundings that are repellent to a refined feminine mind.

"Personally, with great benignity and with signal absence of official fustiness, Mrs. Stuckien regards the wants of all the women. She learns not only whence each comes, but whether each wishes to go and what each purposes to do. Of the struggles with the great problems of existence in all countries and in all grades of social life, Mrs. Stuckien knows enough to fill volumes. The Mother of the Immigrants is a woman of strong personality, calm, firm, and sympathetic under most trying situations, and to the would-be bride, who has arrived in a strange land to meet her promised husband, she is at once counselor, witness and friend. As about three hundred marriages take place annually at the Barge Office, or directly under its auspices—one solemnization for every working day of the year—and as Mrs. Stuckien inquires into the intimate history of each matrimonial affair, she has more than an ordinary opportunity to study this interesting side of life. Whether they go and how they prosper after leaving her guardian care, the inspector has little opportunity of knowing—whether to found honorable and prosperous families, or to fail and fill the pauper's grave. Barely one per cent of them ever retain enough grateful memory of her services to inform her. But there are rewards in knowing one's duty well done; and if there is seeming ingratitudo on the part of brides and grooms alike, it is because the Government, and the Barge Office, as one of its institutions, is a thing of column to the average immigrant—the thing from which he fled when he sought his native hills and vales; and the sorrows and tribulations of the detention pens the immigrant seeks to blot from his memory, as speedily as possible."

A Quick-Witted Doser.

A government department official, who recently returned from London, brings this story with him:

"A married couple were walking down one of the main thoroughfares of a north country town and the husband, noting the attention other women obtained from passers-by, remarked to his better half:—

"I'd never look at thee, I wish I married some one better looking."

The woman tartly replied:

"I'm thy fault. Dusta think a man will stare at me when you're walking wif me? Thee step behind, and tha'll see whether folk don't look at me."

He hung-back about a dozen yards,

and for the length of the street was surprised to see every man his wife passed stare hard at her, and turn round and look after her when she had passed.

"Say, lass!" he exclaimed, "I was wrang, an' tak' it back. I'll never say owl about thy face again."

His wily spouse had accomplished the trick by putting out her tongue at every man she met. —Washington Correspondence St. Louis Post Dispatch.

"Only a fool would tell a blind man that he was looking well."

NOTES AND